\$10 Investment Gives

Farm Hand Return

Of \$51 A Day

FRANKLIN, Ky., Dec. 16—
James Poteet, of Simpson county,
Kentucky, is a \$1-a-day farm hand,
yet his income is \$51 a day.

Land that he paid \$10 for several
years ago now is yielding oil that
brings his daily income to what it
takes him fifty days to earn on a
farm. But Poteet keeps on working for \$1 a day, board and lodging.
He deposits the royalty checks and
lives on the \$1 he earns. He is
married and has two children.
Some years ago Poteet was work-

Some years ago Poteet was working for H. L. Davis on his Simpson county farm. Mr. Davis had a

64-acre tract of poor land that he wanted to sell. Poteet gave him \$10 for it and kept on working for Mr. Davis.

Recently oil prospectors invaded Simpson county and leased all the property they could, and Poteet's land was included. Drilling was

begun in due time, and two wells soon were completed. A third well is expected to be bought in within a day or two. The one-eighth royalty from the production of these wells nets Poteet the \$50 a

purpose of "guarding the project," he

could not be utilized in its present state. These sums, however, do not include the purchase of land.

It was revealed in the report that the project will have the drainage of 30,514 square miles at its disposal in

W. A. Murray Convicted.

A jury in Criminal Court No. 1 has convicted Willis A. Murray, colored, of manslaughter in connection

with the death of his wife Estelle. Murray was remanded to await sent-

ence. Assistant District Attorney James J. O'Leary conducted the

generating electric power.

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BANK HERE AND GAIN A FRIEND

Chief of Engineers Would Resume Operations Until Ford Offer is Passed On.

The chief of the United States army nginer corps today took the initiative in the water-power development project at Muscle Shoals with a proposal to resume work while the Government continued "marking time" in consideration of the purchase offer made by

Henry Ford. The engineer chief, in his annual report, recommended the expenditure of \$7,500,000 during the coming fiscal year on resuming work on the project He also recommended that there be 'no modification in the original proj-

The sum recommended would be spent on the project at a rate of \$625,-



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Two Reservations to Power Pact Protect U. S., Say Spokesmen.

The two reservations attached to the Four-Power Pacific Treaty the depended upon by Administration spokesmen

ed upon by Administration spokesmen to meet some of the more serious objections which have been raised against the pact by senatorial critics, it was disclosed today.

The approval of the Pacific coast is expected to be insured by the second reservation, which stipulates that the "controversies to which the second paragraph of article 1 refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which, according to principles of international law, lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

a day or two. The one-eighth royalty from the production of these wells nets Poteet the \$50 a day.

This reservation clearly involves the Japanese immigration question, which so deeply concerns California and the rest of the Pacific coast, Administration spokesmen will contend in the Senate when the treaty is taken up for ratification, and unquestionably reserves to the United States funds would be exhausted by August the right to deal exclusively with work was costing the Government \$30,000 a month, and that all available funds would be exhausted by August, 1922 There was a balance on hand, June 50, 1921, of only \$298,921 for the the right to deal exclusively with that question as an essentially do

mestic one.
Considerable stress will be placed reported.

One interesting detail set forth in the report is that the Government has spent \$15,276,826.62 to date on the construction work, of which \$7,840,675.94 was (expended in the last fiscal year. The report stated that the project could not be utilized in its present upon this construction of the reservation by Senator Lodge, of Massa-chusetts, and other Republican lead-ers when they explain the treaty to the Senate, and meet the attacks of Senators Borah (Rep.) of Idaho, Rec1 (Dem.) of Missouri, and others who condemn it as giving Japan mary and the United States few advan-

tages.

The second reservation also is considered by Administration spokesmen as one that will prove acceptable to the Pacific coast, because it prother than the second with the least of vides that the treaty "shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States to the manpreclude agreements between the United States and the mandatory in relation to the mandated

reservation, the Republican leaders will argue, clearly safe-guards the rights of the United



What the Irish Will Do With Ireland

"We will sign, it is Peace." These six words, addressed to Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, by Arthur Griffith, head of the Sinn Fein delegation, marked the climax of Ireland's seven-hundred-year struggle for freedom. Nor was the drama of the moment lessened by the fact that they were spoken in the same room at No. 10 Downing Street in which was signed nearly 140 years ago the treaty sealing the freedom of the United States.

The Irish agreement as signed by the delegates is in the form of "a treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," consisting of eighteen articles. It gives Ireland the title of the Irish Free State, with virtually the same constitutional status as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The treaty does not require Ulster's assent to make it effective, but Ulster is given the option of withdrawing within one month of the passing of the act that will confirm the treaty.

Now that the Irish may have their Free State, what will they do with their state of freedom? What will the results be in politics? In economic and cultural developments? The first task that confronts Free Ireland, says the New York Evening Post, answering some of the questions which Americans, Englishmen, and Irishmen are asking, "is to make herself a united Ireland." The most convincing proof Irishmen can give of their ability to govern themselves "is to win Ulster's acquiescence in a government of Ireland by Irishmen."

Ireland, as several writers remark, will be more than a mere new political state. George W. Russell, the Irish publicist and writer better known as "A. E.," thinks that an Irish government will foster a knowledge of the Gaelic language and literature. On the economic side he reminds us that Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society have "cast a new economic generalization into the minds of the Irish

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week, December 17th, deals with the signing of the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, and presents both sides of the question clearly. It also presents forecasts, in the words of men and journals best qualified to know, of what the future of the Irish Free State will be.

Other news-articles of great interest in this number, are:

Two Billion Dollars Saved For the Taxpayers. To Help Germany Pay Up What China Wants Scrapping the Anglo-Japanese Treaty Poland's New Ally Ruin of Russian Cooperatives Myriad New Uses for Corn Who Invented the Aeroplane? The World's Tiniest Railroad

Rise of a New Operatic Star

Prohibition Under the Fire of Ridicule British Defense of Artemus Ward The Ills of Wells Our Disappointing Youngsters Kato as the "Soul-Map of Japan" How to Keep Young in Winter Criminals and Fakers Betrayed by Their Skins Winter Travels and Playgrounds Topics of the Day Investments and Finance Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

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